

<b>DISPATCH</b>		CLASSIFICATION <b>SECRET</b>	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. <b>NECA- 7633</b>
TO INFO	Chief, NEA		HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. C ]
FROM	C ] CWS	DATE <b>AUG 30 1958</b>	
SUBJECT	The Ex-Grand Mufti of Palestine		RE: "C" - (CHECK "T" ONE)
ACTION REQUIRED	See Paragraph 2		MARKED FOR INDEXING
REFERENCE(S)			NO INDEXING REQUIRED
<p>1. Transmitted under separate cover attachment is a photograph of the ex-Grand Mufti of Palestine, Hajj Amin al-Husayni [ ] and a report of a press interview between the Mufti and [ ] dated 1 June 1958. [ ] obtained the photograph at the time of the interview.</p> <p>2. Since the activities and comments of the Mufti are of continuing interest to Headquarters, we suggest that the photograph and report of interview be placed in his 201 file.</p> <p>3. The Mufti's comments during the interview do not seem significant enough to us to warrant dissemination.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">C ]</p> <p>Attachment:</p> <p>1. Photograph of ex-Grand Mufti of Palestine, UNDER SEPARATE COVER, 1 copy</p> <p>2. Press Interview, UNDER SEPARATE COVER, 1 copy</p> <p>26 August 1958</p> <p>Distribution:</p> <p>34C/NEA w/atts. as stated</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3020 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2008</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CS COPY</p>			
FORM 10-57 53 (40)	USE PREVIOUS EDITION REPLACES FORMS 51-20, 51-20A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE	CLASSIFICATION <b>SECRET</b>	PAGE NO. <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUED

ARAB HIGHER COMMITTEE FOR PALESTINE  
6 Asyout Street, Heliopolis/EGYPT .

الهيئة العربية العليا  
لـفلسطين  
السامر

UNDER SEPARATE COVER ENCLOSURE

NO. 2 TO NECA- 7639

DATED: AUG 30 1958

PRESS INTERVIEW

with

Mr. Elie Bouras, correspondent of "ATHINAIKI"  
Newspaper of Athens, Greece.

Question I : What are , in your opinion, the possibilities  
of a settlement regarding the Palestine refugees  
and the Palestine problem in general ?

ANSWER : The problem of the Palestinian refugees is only  
a part of a whole, namely the Palestine Case ,  
and hence it is not possible to solve that problem  
except within the framework of a general settle-  
ment of the Palestine Case.  
As to the Palestine Case, it could only be solved  
on the following bases : - The returning to the  
Arabs of Palestine of their full rights in their  
homeland and property; the abrogation and elimi-  
nation of all factors and elements which have led,  
and continue to lead, to the great injustice under  
which the Arabs labour, and which threaten peace  
and security throughout the region of the Middle  
East.

Question II : What do you think of the idea of creating an inde-  
pendent state of Palestine ?

ANSWER : Even since the British occupation of Palestine,  
the Arabs have been persistently demanding to enjoy  
their right to freedom and independence. they  
never ceased to assert that demand under all  
circumstances and prevailing conditions, and  
offered the greatest of sacrifices towards its  
achievement.  
The demand for the establishment of an independent  
Palestinian state is still the fundamental demand  
of the Arabs of Palestine.

Question III : Regarding the frontiers of such an inde/pendent  
state, is their plan to try to include in the  
Palestine state except the Gaza strip, the land  
that Jordan and Israel have annexed to their  
original territories ?

ANSWER : The Palestinians have never recognized either the  
establishment of a Jewish state in their country  
or the parcellation by Transjordan of other  
parts of Palestine and the annexation thereof  
to its territory. They will never acquiesce in  
those two measures.  
All what had taken place in Palestine, ever since  
the British occupation in general, and the re-  
solutions of the United Nations of November 29,  
1948 in particular, constitute nothing but a  
series of violent and oppressive acts and measures,

carried out by sheer force against the wishes of the people of the country. Furthermore those acts and measures are contradictory to justice, right, and logic, and in complete violation of international law, the Charter of Human Rights, the principle of self-determination, the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Charter of the United Nations, and all principles of liberty. The demand of the Palestinian population for its complete rights in its homeland is justifiable and its legality could never be questioned.

Question IV : Do you believe that an independent Palestine state would join the United Arab Republic ? Federated or United ?

ANSWER : By virtue of all widely established principles, standards, and international laws, which are practised throughout the world, the Palestinians possess an unchallengeable right to determine by themselves their destiny and the form of government for their country. Thus when the Palestinian people come to enjoy its independence within the original boundaries of its country, it will proceed to apply the principle and right of self-determination .  
Nevertheless the Palestinian people has always worked for the achievement of Arab Union with its homeland composing a part therein. Whereas the establishment of the United Arab Republic constitutes a real and satisfactory step towards the implementation of that desired Arab Union, it is only natural for the Palestinians to welcome warmly the establishment of this Republic. In addition the Palestinians have never ceased to consider their country as the southern section of Syria. They have neither accepted nor acquiesced in the division of the Syrian territories brought about by Imperialism. They have therefore expressed their desire, immediately on the heels of the establishment of the United Arab Republic, to become a part thereof.

Question V : Would you be kind enough to comment on the present uprising in Lebanon ? Do you think that the Moslem and Christian population there have any differences ?

ANSWER : Lebanon is an Arab country so dear to the hearts of all the Arabs. We sincerely hope that our Lebanese brethren will come out from their present dilemma in peace and in accordance with what is good for their country and its happiness. As to the relationship between the Moslems and Christians in Lebanon, it is a strongly brotherly one, in spite of the continued efforts of the imperialists, the enemies of the Arabs, to undermine the unity of the two sections of the population.  
What said in respect to the friendly and brotherly relationship prevailing between the Moslems and Christians of Lebanon, is similarly true throughout the other Arab countries.

Question VI : Do you believe that the time will come when the Arab states and Israel will live in peace in the Middle East, or do you think that the mere existence of Israel, regardless of its expansionist policies, is intolerable ?

A N S W E R : In fact there is no place for Israel in the Middle East. The only means which will lead to the establishment of peace and security in this important region is that of elimination the Israeli entity and the returning of rights to their owners. So long as Israel continues to exist, even in the narrowest of entitles and lands, the peace of the middle East will always be threatenend and jeopardized. In addition there will never come a day wherein the Arabs will even recognize Israel or negotiate peace with it .

Question VII: What do you think of the Greek communities in the Arab countries ? Do you think that they will always be flourishing ?

A N S W E R : Relationships of cordiality and friendliness between the Arabs and Greece and its people, have been existing since a long time, hence the Arabs consider the Greeks living in the Arab countries to be their friends. Furthermore the sympathy showed by the Greek Government and its people towards the Arab problems in general and the Palestine Case in particular; the loyalty and honesty of the Greek communities to the Arab countries in which they live; their expressed cordiality and friendship to the Arabs, and the hospitality, friendship and sense of brotherhood extended by the Arabs to the Greek communities, are all factors that makes the continuation of the Greek communities to flourish in the Arab countries a certainty.

Question VIII: Do you like to comment on the Cyprus Issue ?

A N S W E R : We consider the Cyprus Issue to be a battle between British Imperialism, ( which has so much harmed the Arabs and to Moslems and Orientals in general ) and the people of Cyprus who combats for his liberty and independence. And whereas the Cypriot movement is one of liberation and emancipation from the yoke of foreign domination, all the Arabs support it and wish to see the Cypriots victorious. On the other hand the Arabs are greatly interested in the establishment of security and peace in the Middle East. This goal however could never be attained so long as British Imperialism, which supports Israel, continues to exist in parts of this region, Cyprus being one of them. They consider the existence of Imperialism in Cyprus a source of a continuous thrust to their entity and interests.

SECRET (When Filled In)

PHOTO MOUNTING SHEET

SEE 201 FOLDER FOR ORIGINAL PHOTO(S)



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SECRET (When Filled In)

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CL. BY: [ ]

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